

Transient Advertisements,
INCLUDING
WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR
TO-MORROW'S ISSUE
Should be handed in at the main advertising
office of THE DISPATCH, Fifth avenue, up to
midnight.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Transient Advertisements Received
At the Branch Office of The
Dispatch
For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock p. m.
For list of branch offices in the various dis-
tricts see THIRD PAGE.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS

QUAY HAS HIS WAY.

Three of His Pennsylvania Se-
lections Secure the
Prizes, but

THERE'S TROUBLE BREWING.

The Junior Senator Has Yet to Settle
With Mr. Cameron.

HOW BOUND WAS PUT IN THE TURKEY.

A Short Story Based on Events of the Past
Few Months—Mr. Bound Determined to
Get Something Good or He'll Know
Why the Prohibition Fight Against the
New Philadelphia Collector of Internal
Revenue—John R. Ketch Sr. Up a
Horse's Neck in His Own Race Circle—
Hayden Edwards' Plan of Getting Even
With the Administration.

Although Senator Quay's three men,
Gilkison, Holliday and Martin, pulled
through and were nominated, yesterday,
for the places to which they aspired, the victory
is not without its drawbacks. Gilkison
and Holliday were Quay's second choice after
pledges made to Bound and Rutan, it is
claimed, and the nomination of Mr. Martin
has caused the Prohibition Republicans of
Philadelphia to squirm and feel ugly.
Fourth Auditor Lynch has also been
getting into hot water by appointing his
sister-in-law his Private Secretary.

LYNCH IN HOT WATER.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The appoint-
ments of Mr. S. V. Holliday, of Pennsylv-
ania, to be Commissioner of Customs, and
Benjamin F. Gilkison, of Pennsylvania, to
be Second Controller, and David Martin,
of Philadelphia, to be Collector of Internal
Revenue for that city, are entirely of Mat-
thew Stanley Quay's procuring, but the
circumstances attending them are calculated
to make trouble in the State. Ex-Congress-
man Franklin Bound, of Harrisburg, was
originally a candidate for Commissioner of
Customs, and was strongly urged by Senator
Cameron, who is a great friend of his. Sen-
ator Quay, however, had a candidate in the
person of State Senator Rutan. After the
friends of Bound and Rutan had antago-
nized each other for awhile, Quay and
Cameron and Osborne and some other mem-
bers of the Pennsylvania delegation had a
conference, and Quay proposed that Penn-
sylvania should demand both the offices and
should push Rutan for Commissioner of
Customs and Bound for Second Controller.

Promised More Than They Could Get.

This was asserted to, and Bound trans-
ferred his candidacy to the Controllorship.
But when the Pennsylvanians went to the
Treasury Department Secretary Windom
told them that they could not have both
places; they could have either one if they
would all agree on a candidate, and so the
matter was held up, and in the meantime
Rutan's health became so poor that his ap-
pointment was out of the question. Bound
then had a claim on the United Pennsylv-
ania support for the Controllorship of
Customs, but his friend Cameron went away
and left matters to take care of themselves,
but Quay did not. The latter had been
planning all along to get his friend Gilkison
appointed Collector of Internal Revenue,
and had an agreement with the Ohio men
that they should have the Assistant Com-
missionership of Pennsylvania the
Solicitorship of Internal Revenue.

Ohio Wanted One Little Show.

The Ohio men got the first, and waiting
till Quay had gone off for a few days' rest,
they jumped in and got the Solicitorship
for Alphonso Hart. Ever since that Quay
has been determined that Gilkison should
get some good appointment, and instead of
giving his support to Bound for the Com-
missionership of Customs, when Rutan
dropped out, he sprang a new candidate of
his own, S. V. Holliday. A few days ago
he came back to Washington and filed his
demands in behalf of Holliday and Gilke-
son, with the President, in such emphatic
terms that to-day these two men were ap-
pointed. So Pennsylvania gets the two
offices which Secretary Windom told them
they could not have when Rutan and Bound
were the agreed-on candidates, and yet
Bound, the original and the Cameron can-
didate for the commissionership and the can-
didate of both Senators and most of the
Congressmen for the Controllorship is left
out entirely, and

Quay Gets Everything and Cameron Nothing.

Now Bound has got to get something
good or there is going to be trouble in the
Republican camp. Cameron's friends are
very angry at him for going off and leaving
all his friends to the mercy of Quay, with
results that might have been anticipated.

In the appointments, anticipated for sev-
eral days in THE DISPATCH, of Holliday,
Gilkison and Martin, the Keystone State got
so much that none of her representatives
bothered the President to-day. Mr. Holli-
day gets the least desirable of these places
in point of salary, the pay being \$4,000 a
year. Mr. Gilkison, as Second Controller,
will have \$6,000, and Martin will have
\$4,500 and lot of patronage. Mr. Holliday
succeeds General McCalmont, also a West-
ern Pennsylvanian, from the town of Frank-
lin. He was not appointed in the early
days of Cleveland's administration, as

Judge Johnson's Nerve Manner

and fascinating presence so told upon the
affections of Mr. Cleveland that he was per-
mitted to remain Commissioner long after
he had offered his resignation. Judge
Johnson is a citizen of the lovely city of
Meadville, and held the office for long
years, almost from the time of the war; in
fact, before Democratic success brought a
member of the old and influential family of
the McCalmonts on the scene. Thus a citi-
zen of Meadville was succeeded by a citizen
of Erie, the ownership of the office by West-
ern Pennsylvanians being clearly recognized.
For some time it was thought ex-Com-
missioner Johnson would be reappointed. Then
Hon. C. L. Gillilan, of Holliday, made a
fine dash for the place, and Holliday seemed
nowhere, but when they were on the march
Jockey Quay gave an encouraging whoop
to the Erie man and he came under the wire

length ahead of the genial Franklin ex- Congressman.

Martin Opposed by Prohibitionists.

As for the appointment of David Martin to
be Collector of Internal Revenue at Phila-
delphia, that threatens to give the party
more trouble than either of the other Penn-
sylvania appointments made to-day. It is
charged that Mr. Martin is hand-in-glove
with the liquor interests of the State, and
only this morning an emphatic protest was
received against his appointment, signed
by many Prohibitionists of Philadelphia.

It is even charged that Mr. Martin is
collecting money to aid in defeating the
prohibitory amendment in the June
election, Mr. McManes being sponsor of
this allegation. In connection with this
appointment, ex-Attorney General Palmer
said last night:

Can't smother Its Own Baby.

"Mr. Martin is a candidate for an im-
portant office under the national Govern-
ment, and as a Republican, on account of
his connection with the anti-Prohibition
movement, he could not expect other than
that emphatic protests against his selection
would be made. The Prohibition move-
ment is a Republican baby, and they can't
smother it in the cradle."

The only other Pennsylvania appoint-
ments which appear to be immediately in
view are some consularships, of which Al-
legany county expects to get at least two
or three. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgam-
ated Association, is said to be sure of one
of them, but what other selections have
been made from among eight or ten candi-
dates is not disclosed, though a friend of
Senator Quay insists that the five or six
named in THE DISPATCH a week ago will
get there shortly—Morris, Spear, Sewell,
Martin and Stevenson.

Left this city this evening.

Mr. Wilson left this city this evening. Mr. Wilson
has a pleasant visit at Secretary Blaine's to-day,
and is encouraged to think that his suit for
a consularship will be granted. Mr. Wilson
King still remains at the Normandie Hotel,
at which Secretary Blaine is also a guest.

THE Colored Order Appoints His Sister-in- Law His Private Secretary—A Vac- ancy Made That Colored Peo- ple Don't Hope to Fill.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—John R. Lynch,
the Mississippi colored politician who was
so conspicuously honored by President Har-
rison in being made Fourth Auditor of the
Treasury, finds himself in hot water with
his colored brethren. The first official act
of the new Auditor was to appoint Mrs. Cro-
nion to be his confidential secretary. She
is a colored lady, and happens to be the
sister-in-law of Mr. Lynch. She has been
a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and
her transfer leaves a vacancy which can
only be filled through the hopper of the
Civil Service Commission. The colored
people thus lose the clerkship which she
formerly held, and are amusing themselves
saying hard things about Mr. Lynch.

The various colored men who are in Wash-
ington seeking offices have done a great
deal of talking on the subject, and are
unanimous in expressing indignation at
Lynch's act of nepotism. They say it
would have been much more generous for
him to have chosen some well known and
influential young colored man for his secre-
tary, and left Mrs. Somerville in the com-
fortable berth which she already had.

Some of the dissatisfied colored men,
however, are inclined to think that Mr.
Lynch was only desirous of emulating the
spirit of family favoritism shown by his
eminent chief, President Harrison.

PRETTY WELL SCATTERED.

The Senator Shows His Favors Over the Whole Country.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President
made the following appointments to-day:
R. F. Gilkison, of Pennsylvania, to be Second
Controller of Customs, and David Martin,
of Philadelphia, to be Collector of Internal
Revenue for that city, are entirely of Mat-
thew Stanley Quay's procuring, but the
circumstances attending them are calculated
to make trouble in the State. Ex-Congress-
man Franklin Bound, of Harrisburg, was
originally a candidate for Commissioner of
Customs, and was strongly urged by Senator
Cameron, who is a great friend of his. Sen-
ator Quay, however, had a candidate in the
person of State Senator Rutan. After the
friends of Bound and Rutan had antago-
nized each other for awhile, Quay and
Cameron and Osborne and some other mem-
bers of the Pennsylvania delegation had a
conference, and Quay proposed that Penn-
sylvania should demand both the offices and
should push Rutan for Commissioner of
Customs and Bound for Second Controller.

Promised More Than They Could Get.

This was asserted to, and Bound trans-
ferred his candidacy to the Controllorship.
But when the Pennsylvanians went to the
Treasury Department Secretary Windom
told them that they could not have both
places; they could have either one if they
would all agree on a candidate, and so the
matter was held up, and in the meantime
Rutan's health became so poor that his ap-
pointment was out of the question. Bound
then had a claim on the United Pennsylv-
ania support for the Controllorship of
Customs, but his friend Cameron went away
and left matters to take care of themselves,
but Quay did not. The latter had been
planning all along to get his friend Gilkison
appointed Collector of Internal Revenue,
and had an agreement with the Ohio men
that they should have the Assistant Com-
missionership of Pennsylvania the
Solicitorship of Internal Revenue.

Ohio Wanted One Little Show.

The Ohio men got the first, and waiting
till Quay had gone off for a few days' rest,
they jumped in and got the Solicitorship
for Alphonso Hart. Ever since that Quay
has been determined that Gilkison should
get some good appointment, and instead of
giving his support to Bound for the Com-
missionership of Customs, when Rutan
dropped out, he sprang a new candidate of
his own, S. V. Holliday. A few days ago
he came back to Washington and filed his
demands in behalf of Holliday and Gilke-
son, with the President, in such emphatic
terms that to-day these two men were ap-
pointed. So Pennsylvania gets the two
offices which Secretary Windom told them
they could not have when Rutan and Bound
were the agreed-on candidates, and yet
Bound, the original and the Cameron can-
didate for the commissionership and the can-
didate of both Senators and most of the
Congressmen for the Controllorship is left
out entirely, and

Quay Gets Everything and Cameron Nothing.

Now Bound has got to get something
good or there is going to be trouble in the
Republican camp. Cameron's friends are
very angry at him for going off and leaving
all his friends to the mercy of Quay, with
results that might have been anticipated.

In the appointments, anticipated for sev-
eral days in THE DISPATCH, of Holliday,
Gilkison and Martin, the Keystone State got
so much that none of her representatives
bothered the President to-day. Mr. Holli-
day gets the least desirable of these places
in point of salary, the pay being \$4,000 a
year. Mr. Gilkison, as Second Controller,
will have \$6,000, and Martin will have
\$4,500 and lot of patronage. Mr. Holliday
succeeds General McCalmont, also a West-
ern Pennsylvanian, from the town of Frank-
lin. He was not appointed in the early
days of Cleveland's administration, as

Judge Johnson's Nerve Manner

and fascinating presence so told upon the
affections of Mr. Cleveland that he was per-
mitted to remain Commissioner long after
he had offered his resignation. Judge
Johnson is a citizen of the lovely city of
Meadville, and held the office for long
years, almost from the time of the war; in
fact, before Democratic success brought a
member of the old and influential family of
the McCalmonts on the scene. Thus a citi-
zen of Meadville was succeeded by a citizen
of Erie, the ownership of the office by West-
ern Pennsylvanians being clearly recognized.
For some time it was thought ex-Com-
missioner Johnson would be reappointed. Then
Hon. C. L. Gillilan, of Holliday, made a
fine dash for the place, and Holliday seemed
nowhere, but when they were on the march
Jockey Quay gave an encouraging whoop
to the Erie man and he came under the wire

HOT UPON THE TRAIL.

The Police Discover a Literal Key to
the Cronin Mystery.

A COTTAGE STAINED WITH BLOOD

Was Almost Beyond Doubt the Scene of the
Horrible Crime.

A FIGHT CONCERNING THE FUNERAL.

The Friends of the Doctor Are Still in an Excited
Condition.

An important move has been made in
the attempt to solve the mystery surround-
ing the murder of Dr. Cronin. The scene of
the crime has been located almost beyond
doubt. A blood-stained cottage in the
suburbs of Chicago has been discovered. In
it was found the key to the trunk which was
connected with the tragedy. It is feared
that the principal criminals may have
escaped to Canada. The police are strain-
ing every nerve to catch them.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The key to the Cronin
mystery was in a most literal sense brought
to light this evening. In a blood-stained
cottage, which the police had already de-
cided was the scene of the murder, there was
found by a detective to-night, a brand new
key. The officers decided at once to try it
in the lock of the mysterious trunk found
by the roadside the morning after Cronin
disappeared.

The key fitted exactly. All doubt now
seems to be removed of a genuine connec-
tion between the prisoner Woodruff, the
murder of Dr. Cronin, the trunk and the blood-
stained cottage; this has been put beyond
question.

It has been ascertained that detectives
were sent out of the city during the day to a
point where it was thought at least one of
the assassins would be located. They were
accompanied by a man whose identity the
police would not divulge, but was believed
to be John Carlson, son of the owner of the
blood-stained house.

STRIKING THE CLEW.

Thursday the officers struck the clew
which led to the discovery of the cottage,
and working upon it they secured descrip-



Dr. Cronin.

tions of the men, who, in all probabilities
were the perpetrators of the awful crime.
Two of them posed as brothers while in
Lakeview, and went under the name of
Williams. The third man in all likelihood
was the horse thief, Woodruff, or Black, as
he calls himself.

The officers have also decided upon the
route which the wagon with the trunk fol-
lowed on the night of the murder. Captain
Wing and Lieutenant Schnettler secured
the clew. Captain Wing talked to the
elder Carlson and was given a key to the
cottage. He went to the front door and had
no success. They were then directed to
discovered the bloody evidences of crime.

There were blood stains on the floor in the
parlor and sitting room, blood stains on the
walls and doors and long streaks of what
looked like clotted blood upon the front
steps. The officers took precautions to pre-
vent the information they received from the
Carlsons becoming public, but were not
successful because the old people and their
son had already told everything they knew
to certain of their relatives.

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

This cottage is situated a few hundred
feet of the home from P. O. Sullivan, the
ice-man whose card presented to Dr. Cronin
led him to leave his home on the night of
his disappearance. The man who presented
the card said that one of Mr. Sullivan's em-
ployes had met with an accident and re-
quired Dr. Cronin's services.

In the paint around the entire floor were
the prints of bare feet. Evidently the per-
son who made the marks was very much ex-
cited, for the toes pointed in every direction
and the footprints indicated that the owner
had been rushing all over the room. The
length of the footprints was about eight



Discovery of the Body.

inches. The walls were examined but there
were no marks upon them. There was a
small, round, blood-stained spot in the
front parlor, about 12x18 inches in size,
and one in the back parlor, about 6x12
inches. These are in addition to what are
supposed to have been other and larger
spots, hastily and rudely covered with
paint.

STORY OF THE COTTAGE.

Their son-in-law, John A. Lindgren, was
interviewed to-night, and told the following
story concerning the mysterious tenants of
the Carlson cottage:

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are very old people,
and depend upon the rent of the cottage for
their living. Notwithstanding their best ef-
forts, it is empty all last summer, and to
make matters worse, some time last fall a
man rented it for a month or so, but was not
able to pay the rent, and one day last March,
a man came to the house, went around the
back way and called on Mr. Carlson. He
asked if the cottage in front was empty,
and Carlson told him yes. He then asked if
it was for rent, and Carlson told him yes.
The old gentleman asked him for money, and
he took out a pocketbook which seemed to

contain a number of bills, counted out the first
month's rent and passed it over. He then
said, "I will pay you the rest of the money
some time." Mr. and Mrs. Carlson came
over to see the man to tell him that they
had rented the cottage, and asked what kind
of a man he was. They said he was appar-
ently not a workman; more like a
salesman, and that Mrs. Carlson
said that his hands were very soft.

THE NEW TENANT.

The next day, I think it was the 20th of
March, a wagon drove up in front of the cot-
tage and a few articles of furniture were un-
loaded, and carried in. There was hardly
enough altogether to furnish the house, and if
I remember rightly Mrs. Carlson said she saw
only a bed and some rugs. The man who had
rented the house came again in the evening
and told them he was not quite ready to move
in. A few days after the man returned accom-
panied by another. They went into the house
they had rented, walked around to the rear
and talked to Mrs. Carlson.

It was then they told the old folks they
were brothers. They said their names were
Williams and that their sister was still sick.
That the physicians thought she would recover.
They then went away, and the next day
called the other "Will." They went away and
neither of them returned until the 25th of
April. The one who had first called on Mrs.
Carlson came again, and asked them what kind
of a man he was. They said he was appar-
ently not a workman; more like a
salesman, and that Mrs. Carlson
said that his hands were very soft.

At any rate, we all talked it over and decided
that there was something wrong, that nobody
would pay \$15 a month for a house and not
use it either for storing furniture or anything
else. We decided that the best thing we could
do would be to get them out of the house, and
around to-day we went out to the house. A
man came to the house to pay the rent. Mrs.
Carlson told him that they had decided to
sit in the house and give over \$150. He
had been sent by Mr. Williams to pay the rent.
Then last night he had come to the house to
rent the house any more, but intended to
sell it.

"I don't do that," he said, "for I know that
Williams wants it the worst way next month."
Mrs. Carlson insisted, and the man asked her
what she would take the house if he wanted
to sell it. She said she would take
\$250. He told her that was entirely too
much, that he would give over \$150. He
picked up his hat and went off, and said he
would be back probably the next day to take
the furniture away.

The strange part of it is that the man called
to pay the rent almost two weeks after Cronin
disappeared, and Mrs. Carlson is positive
that he was not one of the men who had
called before. The man did not come for the
rent, but to ask if it was in the house, and
yet. We talked about the matter a good deal
to the neighbors, but did not say a word to any
of the police. Mrs. Carlson was greatly sur-
prised when Captain Wing walked into the
house and said he wanted a key to the cot-
tage.

NO DESCRIPTION AVAILABLE.

"Can you describe the three men or any-
one of them?" Lindgren was asked.

"No," he said, "I did not see any of
them, all I know is it was a man who called
Carlson told me. I hardly think the old
people would be able to describe the men,
because they only saw them the times I
have mentioned."

"Did the Carlsons ever go into the house
and find the blood stains on the floor, or
Cronin's clothes, or anything of that kind?"

"No, I don't think they ever went in
there. The old folks thought that because
they had rented the cottage they had no
right to go inside of it."

Two of Cronin's assassins escaped up Lake
Michigan—at least so Chief Hubbard, In-
spector General and Lieutenant Schnettler
seemed to think—to-night. Two men, the
officers estimated, were thought to have
been noticed unseasonably early Sunday
morning in a rowboat on the lake making
for the north shore. They were heading
almost in a straight line from the beach at
Lincoln Park, near which the prisoner
Woodruff said a halt had been made with
the mysterious trunk.

A MISSING BOAT.

Since that night a row boat has been
missing from an establishment close by.
The most diligent search has been made, but
no trace of the boat. The suburbs
police have always declared there were
three men with the mysterious trunk.
Woodruff from the first talked of two others
beside himself and Lieutenant Schnettler
pointed out that it was in the vicinity of the
pier that McGarigle boarded a schooner,
which, with marvelous success, conveyed
him out of the country and left absolutely
no clue to his pursuit.

There was a meeting, took place at to-
night's meeting of the friends of Dr. Cronin
gathered in the Grand Pacific to make
arrangements for the funeral. The trouble
arose over the fact that a committee of ten
chosen last night had decided to-day upon
the marshal of the procession without giv-
ing the 200 persons present at to-night's
meeting any voice in the matter. The
marshal chosen in place of E. J. Oakhill,
was, however, finally accepted.

Dr. Cronin's remains will be taken to-
morrow from the undertaker's to one of the
large public halls on the lake front, where
all who desire may gaze on the ghastly
remains. Sunday they will be a strong
procession from the hall to the cathedral, about
a mile distant. After the church services
the remains will be taken by train to
Calvary Cemetery.

HAD NO DATE THERE.

Talmage Goes to Baltimore to Lecture and
Find He Wasn't Booked for the
Monumental City—His
First Mistake.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
BALTIMORE, May 24.—The clergymen
here are much amused over the absence of
mind of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who,
laboring under the impression that he had
been engaged to lecture in this city, came
on from New York on Wednesday, only to
find that he had made a mistake. It ap-
pears that some letters did pass between Mr.
Sadler, of the Bryant & Stratton Business
College, and the Brooklyn preacher, in
which the latter was asked as to his terms
for lecturing here on or about May 22. The
project was abandoned, however, before an
agreement was reached, and nothing more
was thought of it. Mr. Talmage, however,
had entered the time on his book, as is his
custom, but forgot to cancel the entry, so on
Wednesday evening he arrived here on
the impression that he was to lecture, took a
walk in the direction of Fox's Opera
House, where he thought he would deliver
his lecture. To his surprise there was no
announcement on the bulletin boards, and
the theater was closed to all comers.

Completely bewildered, the minister
hunted up the Ford, who knew nothing
of an engagement to lecture. Mr. Sadler
could not be seen, and so the reverend lec-
turer gave it up. A priest, whom he
explained his position he said: "Bless my
soul, this is too bad. It is not only bad,
but it is ridiculous. How in the world I
made the mistake I cannot imagine. Here
I am put down in my Baltimore book, and
on May 22, and when I get here I find I'm
the only man who knows of it. Yes, sir;
it's too absurd to think about, and yet it is
not my first experience in that way. A few
years ago I went all the way to Boston with
the idea that I was engaged to lecture there,
but when I arrived I learned that no such
engagement had been made at all, and in
fact, that I was due that night in another
city."

Though considerably put out by his mis-
adventure, Dr. Talmage accepted the situa-
tion good naturedly, and left for Washing-
ton to visit his son. From that city he will
extend his trip to Richmond, where he has
an engagement to lecture.

MODERN MEXICO is the destination of
THE DISPATCH, and is a staff writer of
reputed incidents of his journey and describes
the old characters he met.

NO COLOR IN CHURCH

The Northern General Assembly of
the Presbyterian Church

NOT IN LINE WITH THE SOUTH.

Willing and Anxious for Co-Operation, but
Firm in This Stand.

CHANGES IN THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

Asked by 65 of the Northern Presbyteries, and All
Will Vote on Them.

The request of 65 Presbyteries out of 210
for a revision of the Confession of Faith of
the Presbyterian Church was considered by
the Northern Assembly yesterday, and
after considerable discussion it was de-
cided to ask all the Presbyteries what is
their desire in the premises. The Northern
Assembly, while pleased at the action of
the Southern Assembly on the plan of
co-operation, struck out the section in
which separate churches for white and col-
ored people were recommended.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 24.—There was a dis-
cussion in the Presbyterian General As-
sembly in Dr. Crosby's church to-day, on
the doctrines in the Westminster Confession
of Faith regarding God's being willing
from all time that certain persons should be
saved, while others would be damned for-
ever. This latter is referred to by ministers
and elders as the Doctrine of Reprobation.

Unexpectedly on Wednesday, 65 Presby-
teries out of 210 made overtures to the
General Assembly asking for some revision
of the Westminster Confession, and it came
up for discussion to-day. The resolutions
of the Committee on Bills and Overtures,
who received the overtures, were as follows:

"WHEREAS, In the opinion of many of our
ministers and people, some of the statements
in our Confession are liable to misunder-
standing and to expose our system of doctrine to
unintentional misstatements; and
Whereas, Before any definite steps should be
taken for revision of our standards it is desir-
able to know whether there is any general
desire for such revision; therefore,
Resolved, That this General Assembly over-
ture to the Presbyteries the following ques-
tions: First, Do you desire a revision of the
Confession of Faith? Second, If so, in what
respects and to what extent?"

THE REQUEST WORTH A HEARING.

The passage of these resolutions was
moved and seconded. Dr. Crosby said he
was brought up on the Heidelberg and
Westminster catechisms, the best exponents
of Scripture principles outside of the Bible,
as he continued to believe. Dr. Crosby con-
tinued: "An unqualified denial of these
requests to revise the Confession would be
premature. The question before us, there-
fore, is merely a question of courtesy to 65
Presbyteries, and therefore the recommenda-
tion is an exceedingly wise one. If we
should say, 'Take back your overtures,' our
action would be thought by the Church at
large to be somewhat tinged with prejudice.
We want to know what the majority of the
200 and over Presbyteries think on this great
question, and want it understood that we
are glad to meet any discussion on this sub-
ject."

ONE INFALLIBLE RULE.

Dr. Duffield, Professor of Theology at
Princeton, got up and said that the only in-
fallible rule of faith and practice was the
Bible. Prof. Duffield was proceeding to re-
mark that the doctrine of reprobation is not
an essential statement of the Calvinistic
system, when the Moderator interrupted him
on objection by a commissioner, that he could
not discuss the question. Prof. Duffield said
that to send back to all the Presbyteries the
general question of revision would be un-
wise, it would be a question of courtesy to
all the Presbyteries to state what changes
they desire in the confession. He moved
that only the doctrine of reprobation, or of
the non-elect, should be sent to only the 13
Presbyteries. Arguing in favor of his mo-
tion, he continued:

"There is an agitation in our church on the
doctrine of reprobation. We see it daily in
the newspapers and hear it in the conven-
tions. How do we get over it? By
a LAX WAY OF SUBSCRIPTION
to the articles of faith. 'We only accept a
substance of doctrine,' it is said by church
members. That's the worst way to deal
with the question. The best way is to
amend it—to prepare something one can
subscribe to and then stick to it. [Ap-
plause.] I don't think that is a bad way to
deal with the question. The best way is to
amend it—to prepare something one can
subscribe to and then stick to it. [Ap-
plause.] I don't think that is a bad way to
deal with the question. The best way is to
amend it—to prepare something one can
subscribe to and then stick to it. [Ap-
plause.] I don't think that is a bad way to
deal with the question. The best way is to
amend it—to prepare something one can
subscribe to and then stick to it. [Ap-
plause.] I don't think that is a bad way to
deal with the question. The best way is to
amend